

(H) For the cost of expanding the Advanced Passenger Information System.

(I) For the cost of increasing rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of terrorists.

(J) For the cost of conducting classes, or otherwise assisting or encouraging, legal immigrants to the United States to attain American citizenship.

(K) For the cost of such other activities that, in the discretion of the Attorney General, will reduce: illegal transit of the Nation's borders, the flow of illegal drugs across such borders, the time necessary to process applications for asylum in the United States, and the number of alien criminals incarcerated in this country.

(2) Funds made available under subparagraph (A) in each fiscal year shall be allotted to districts of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in proportion to the amount of illegal immigration in each district as the Attorney General finds to have occurred in the preceding fiscal year and reasonably anticipated in the coming fiscal year.●

AMERICAN CLASS STRUGGLE

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, A.M. Rosenthal had a column recently in the New York Times titled "American Class Struggle," that contains a great deal of common sense that we ought to be listening to.

I am uncomfortable when people of either party start moving on economic class line demagoguery, and there has been some of that on both sides.

I was particularly pleased to read in the Rosenthal column the comments by a highly respected economist Felix J. Rohatyn. He said in a speech at Wake Forest University:

The big beneficiaries of our economic expansion have been the owners of financial assets and a new class of highly compensated technicians working for companies where profit-sharing and stock ownership was widely spread.

What is occurring is a huge transfer of wealth from lower-skilled middle-class American workers to the owners of capital assets and to the new technological aristocracy.

As a result, the institutional relationship created by the mutual loyalty of employees and employers in most American businesses has been badly frayed. . . . These relationships have been replaced by a combination of fear for the future and a cynicism for the present as a broad proportion of working people see themselves as simply temporary assets to be hired or fired to protect the bottom line and create "shareholder value."

Mr. President, I ask that the Rosenthal column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

AMERICAN CLASS STRUGGLE

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

When the Republicans took over Congress in the November election, I didn't take it hard. I voted for candidates from both parties, so I told my Democratic friends not to go into mourning. After all, shifting control of Congress once every few decades was not exactly destroying democracy.

But I began to get nervous when I heard Representative Newton Gingrich boast that he was a revolutionary, the only one around.

Myself, I think the first American Revolution was carried out well enough to be the last. Any major-party leader who prattles about being a revolutionary strikes me as

stunningly insensitive to the havoc that revolutions cause, especially when they are rooted not in oppression but in the brain of a politician afloat in self-esteem.

I still give him the benefit of the doubt; put the revolutionary talk down to a boyish pose. But sometimes a pose creates a result a young fellow might not foresee.

The fact is that the ambitions of the Newtonians, their lust for the quick, dramatic change and their deep fascination with themselves do have in them the makings of one important ingredient of revolution. That is class struggle.

Done carefully, with each Federal program to be sliced examined with the caring attention that we usually save for our own self-interest, much of the Contract With America could be of benefit.

But absent that tenderness, the program is turning into more than Americans who voted for it might want. They expected to save some government money spent on other Americans, give bureaucrats the scare of their lives, and have a good housecleaning.

But I doubt they expected the slash-and-burn campaign the Republicans have mounted against so much of the economic and social safety net created by Republican as well as Democratic administrations since World War II.

What's more, all this is going on when a particular kind of economic expansion is also taking place. Felix G. Rohatyn, senior partner of Lazard Frères, described it in a speech at Wake Forest University last week:

"The big beneficiaries of our economic expansion have been the owners of financial assets and a new class of highly compensated technicians working for companies where profit-sharing and stock ownership was widely spread.

"What is occurring is a huge transfer of wealth from lower-skilled middle-class American workers to the owners of capital assets and to the new technological aristocracy.

"As a result, the institutional relationship created by the mutual loyalty of employees and employers in most American businesses has been badly frayed. . . . These relationships have been replaced by a combination of fear for the future and a cynicism for the present as a broad proportion of working people see themselves as simply temporary assets to be hired or fired to protect the bottom line and create 'shareholder value.'

All right, put this attitude toward workers as disposable together with "slash that net." Target people on welfare wholesale, take important aid programs from immigrants, legal or not, put Medicare on the cutting board and hint that Social Security will be next. Reduce money for narcotics therapy, summertime jobs for youngsters, health care and other parts of the net created over the last five decades. Cut very deep, very fast.

Inevitably Americans who find themselves poorer or more frightened, with nothing between them and the ground, will look to business, a big beneficiary and supporter of the cuts, to erect a new net.

Too bad for them. Mr. Rohatyn warns that it won't work, that being the social safety net of last resort is government's business, which makes two of us.

So: If they destroy too much of the government safety net, Republicans will be loading business down with a job it cannot do, with working-class expectations it does not want to meet and cannot.

As a bleeding-heart conservative, I believe that will be not only the prescription for class struggle but the beginning of its reality.

Class struggle does not automatically bring revolution—real, not sound-bite. But in 1932, President Roosevelt understood the

danger of economic class struggle, and moved to overcome it and save capitalism. Left unrecognized or ignored, class struggle creates divisions that can undermine society—any society.●

THE 1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on the subject of drugs. The Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP] has now released its annual National Drug Control Strategy, dated February 1995. I regret that this strategy continues in the direction established in the 1994 strategy, a direction I strongly criticized at the time. The administration has produced another deeply flawed document that will not advance the war against drugs.

In this document the administration outlines its priorities for dealing with illicit drugs. The document extols treatment and prevention as the primary tools in combating the drug problem. The strategy never addresses interdiction. It stresses policy changes to enhance the administration's demand side approach to dealing with the flood of foreign illegal drugs entering the United States, rather than enforcement efforts.

The document is 150 pages long, with a 45 page long lost of consultants. The strategy frequently contradicts itself from one chapter to the next in its interpretation of its findings, whether the findings were based on surveys or medical reports. This strategy provides an overinflated justification for expanded treatment and prevention efforts, without ever dealing with the underlying problem of the ease with which illegal drugs can be obtained.

Furthermore, this document attempts to distinguish between the drug user and the drug dealer, claiming one is a public health problem while the other is a criminal. The truth of the matter is that both using and dealing are criminal violations and the dealer could not exist, much less profit, without the user. Drug dealers can only be arrested by working through drug users. Therefore, enforcement efforts against users should not be curtailed, but instead reinforced.

Some of the contradictions contained within the report are serious. The report begins with a strategy overview which would lend the impression that enforcement was going to be a major theme in the strategy. This does not turn out to be the case. Under the section entitled "Principles for Responding to Illicit Drug Use", on page 10, the report states: "To ensure the safety of our communities, certainty of punishment must be promoted for all drug offenders—particularly young offenders. All offenders must receive appropriate punishment when they first encounter the criminal justice system." This theme is further advanced on page 12, section entitled "Action Plans for Responding to America's Drug Problem" where it states "Use the authority of

the criminal justice system to require drug-using offenders to stop taking drugs; Punish the criminal activities of drug users and sellers."

This theme is immediately contradicted by a subsequent passage that states: "This Strategy recognizes that Americans make a distinction between drug dealers and drug users when stating how policies should be developed and carried out. Recent public opinion polls indicate that Americans believe that drug dealers deserve tough criminal sanctions and that drug users should have the opportunity for intensive treatment to break their dependence on drugs." This directly contradicts the previous message of punishment for both users and dealers. This section further contradicts the need for strong enforcement action when it states: "The Action Plan for Reducing the Demand for Illicit Drugs emphasized drug prevention as the ultimate key to ensuring [sic] the future of the Nation's children."

While demand reduction is the ultimate key to victory in the war on drugs, this approach completely disregards the immediate problems of the availability of illicit drugs, the monetary rewards for dealing illegal drugs, and the constant flow of illegal drugs into the United States. furthermore, most drug dealers are also drug users. How are the courts to differentiate between the classes of criminals as described within this strategy?

Law enforcement efforts and the criminal penalties for illegal drug activities directly affect drug availability, financial incentives for drug trafficking, and the flow of these illegal drugs. Once the supply is reduced, then treatment can be effective to further reduce demand.

This section of the strategy closes with 14 listed goals to be used as the measure of success for the strategy. The top eight goals are all treatment or prevention measures. Once again this strategy of targeting treatment without addressing illegal drug availability and drug law enforcement concerns is akin to the old problem of putting the cart before the horse.

Section II, "Drug Use in America," details the number of casual and chronic drug users in the United States. This section states on page 17, "First, rates of illicit drug use are rising among the Nation's youth and second, rates of heroin use are increasing, particularly because existing drug users are adding heroin to the list of drugs they consume. In addition, there are new users of heroin, many of them youth."

This statement is immediately contradicted on page 24 of the same section, where it states: "The strongest sign of an epidemic is the entry of a large number of new users (new initiates) into illicit drug use. There is no systematic evidence that this is the case with heroin." The report denies that there is a significant increase in heroin use. Yet in January 1995, 1 month prior to the release of this re-

port, ONDCP stated in its monthly newsletter, "more potent forms of marijuana are becoming increasingly popular among people under 30 and that heroin and marijuana use are rising." The newsletter further states, "The Department of Health and Human Services also released the Drug Abuse Warning Network [DAWN] survey, showing in 1993 a 31-percent increase in heroin-related emergency room visits.". These contradictory statements leave us with a very basic question—how can an effective strategy be devised and implemented when the underlying causes and extent of the problem are in dispute?

In December 1994, ONDCP released a newsletter entitled "Pulse Check, National Trends in Drug Abuse." This newsletter concluded that illegal drug use is on the rise, directly contradicting the strategy released 2 months after this publication. On page 17 of the newsletter, under section headed "Conclusion," it states: "This Pulse Check found a continuing presence of high-purity, low-priced heroin in many urban areas. In addition to the traditional addict in his 30s who injects the drug, nontraditional groups are forming and growing larger that include persons in their teens and twenties, females, and middle-income persons. New and young users usually smoke or inhale heroin to avoid the stigma associated with the needle-using addict, but some of these users are quickly switching to injection."

This section continues: "Some ethnographic sources report that they are now convinced that the new user group represents a new epidemic of use, particularly since heroin appears to be moving out of traditional user groups and involves alternative methods of use such as snorting and smoking." The conclusions stated in this publication directly contradict the National Drug Control Strategy—yet both were prepared by the ONDCP.

Section III, "Drug Use and Its Consequences," clearly shows the nexus between drugs and violent crimes. Although the nexus between drugs and violence is acknowledged, the elevation of treatment over enforcement again takes center stage. Page 38 states: "Numerous studies confirm the fact that treatment of chronic, hardcore addicts, both within the correctional setting and in community-based programs, is the most cost-effective response and the course of action that makes the most practical sense."

This blanket statement can be contradicted by any number of additional studies that show that treatment by itself without effective law enforcement efforts will never eradicate the drug problem. This section attempts to justify ONDCP's position by the following statement: "The most compelling demonstration of the cost-effectiveness of treatment is from a recent California study assessing drug and alcoholism treatment effectiveness. This study found that in 1992 alone, the cost of

treating approximately 150,000 drug users in California was \$209 million. Approximately \$1.5 billion was saved while these individuals were in treatment and in the first year after their treatment. Most of these savings were in the form of reductions in drug-related crime (a two-thirds decline in the level of criminal activity among these drug users was observed from pretreatment to posttreatment)."

This is a very misleading assertion for several reasons: First, if these defendants were incarcerated for drug violations, the same savings due to reduced criminal activity would apply. Second, these individuals were under supervision for this study, making criminal activity difficult. Third, if criminal activity were to take place, how can the possible losses be accurately calculated? The figure would be the product of pure conjecture.

This section goes on to state: "Locking up drug users and drug addicts does not go far enough to protect communities from the problems created by drug use." This statement is true to the extent that mere incarceration will not eradicate continued drug use, but incarceration is the first step in identifying and eventually treating chronic drug abusers. All too often, bleeding heart liberals forget that drugs are addictive and that most addicts will not voluntarily change their addictive behavior.

Further, incarceration of casual drug users sends a clear and convincing message that illegal drug use will not be tolerated by our society. The real threat of criminal penalties acts as a deterrent to the casual drug user, and increased law enforcement efforts in turn increase this deterring effect.

In my remarks on the drug problem in prior years, I emphasized the importance of social delegitimization of illegal drug use. I believe that the crop of new users reported by ONDCP is, in important part, the product of a relegitimization of illegal drug use, flowing from messages of tolerance implicit in the administration's statements and actions on this subject, taken as a whole.

Mr. President, it is not premature to issue a serious assessment of this administration's performance in the war on drugs. It has been dismal, and will only get worse. The problem is that the full penalty for this administration's failures—in analyzing and understanding the problem, in crafting a policy and budgetary response to it, and in implementing its decisions—will be paid by future generations of Americans. The current occupants of the White House will be long departed from any official responsibility for U.S. policy before the full impact of their mistakes is felt.

I pledge to continue my fight for the people of New York and the citizens of America, who deserve the domestic tranquility they were promised in the Preamble to the Constitution, but who are denied civil peace by the twin

plagues of violent criminal activity and illegal drug use. This year, we will revise last year's crime bill to make it more effective and more responsive to the concerns of the American people.

Moreover, the coming national election will give us a chance to present to the people of the United States this administration's record and ask for their judgment at the polls on its perform-

ance in this critical area. I believe the American people will understand as we do the abject and serious failure of this administration's policies, and will vote to change them.●

FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following report(s) of standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Katherine Howard:									
United States	Dollar					1,674.35			1,674.35
England	Dollar		759.00						759.00
Poland	Dollar		940.00						940.00
Total			1,699.00			1,674.35			3,373.35

PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry,
Dec. 15, 1994.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator John W. Warner:									
China	Yuan	3,847.50	450.00					3,847.50	450.00
Romie L. Brownlee:									
China	Dollar	29.10							29.10
China	Yuan	3,987.50	466.37					3,987.50	466.37
Senator Sam Nunn:									
China	Dollar	311.69							311.69
Korea	Dollar			1,560.95					1,560.95
Richard D. Finn, Jr.:									
Vietnam	Dollar	140.00						103.56	243.56
Thailand	Baht	9,440.65	379.60					313.31	692.91
Hong Kong	Dollar	4,020.16	520.14					609.42	1,129.56
China	Yuan	4,285.43	501.22					233.33	734.55
France	Dollar							65.21	65.21
Malaysia	Dollar							470.00	470.00
James M. Bunning:									
Malaysia	Ringgit	981	327.00					470.00	981
Vietnam	Dong	5,277,550	447.25					103.56	5,277,550
Thailand	Baht	9,816.33	394.23					313.31	9,816.33
France	Dollar							65.21	65.21
United States	Dollar			3,530.00					3,530.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	4,304.29	547.62					609.42	4,304.29
China	Yuan	3,854.35	452.92					233.33	3,854.35
Senator William S. Cohen:									
Malaysia	Ringgit	1,163.67	387.89					470.00	1,163.67
Vietnam	Dong	3,601,950	305.25					103.56	3,601,950
Thailand	Baht	9,712.49	390.06					313.31	9,712.49
Hong Kong	Dollar	4,488.14	571.01					609.42	4,488.14
China	Yuan	3,647.30	428.59					233.33	3,647.30
France	Dollar							65.21	65.21
United States	Dollar			3,530.00					3,530.00
Senator Sam Nunn:									
Vietnam	Dollar	140.00						103.56	243.56
Thailand	Baht	10,594	426.00					313.31	10,594
Hong Kong	Dollar	5,341.67	691.12					609.42	5,341.67
China	Yuan	3,180.60	372.00					233.33	3,180.60
France	Dollar							65.21	65.21
Malaysia	Dollar							470.00	470.00
Joseph G. Palone, Jr.:									
Russia	Dollar	1,544.00							1,544.00
Netherlands	Guilder	832.09	484.00						832.09
Lucia M. Chavez:									
Netherlands	Guilder	1,176.54	688.04						1,176.54
Russia	Dollar		387.80						688.04
United States	Dollar			3,431.85					3,431.85
Senator John W. Warner:									
United Kingdom	Pound	216.41	344.00						216.41
John H. Miller:									
Italy	Lire	525,826	322.00						525,826
United States	Dollar			1,381.25					1,381.25
Senator Richard Shelby:									
Belgium	Franc	20,775.5	672.35						20,775.5
Germany	Mark	339,485	230.94						339,485
Denmark	Krone	1,424	236.15						1,424
Norway	Krone	1,060	165.63						1,060
Poland	Zloty	12,952,536	570.60						12,952,536
Hungary	Forint	45,332.84	427.67						45,332.84
Romania	Leu	260,750	149.00						260,750
Bulgaria	Lev	11,534.05	181.64						11,534.05
Turkey	Lira	11,315,571	317.85						11,315,571
Greece	Drachma	122,300.9	524.90						122,300.9
Italy	Lira	1,137,791.5	742.20						1,137,791.5
Austria	Schilling	2,585.06	243.87						2,585.06
Croatia	Kuna	1,468,298	275.48						1,468,298
Thomas J. Young:									
Belgium	Franc	26,028.5	842.35						26,028.5

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Germany	Mark	421,6695	286.85	.	.	.	.	421,6695	286.85
Denmark	Krone	1,424	236.15	.	.	.	.	1,424	236.15
Norway	Krone	1,016	158.75	.	.	.	.	1,016	158.75
Poland	Zlony	13,400.730	590.34	.	.	.	.	13,400.730	590.34
Hungary	Forint	48,102.84	453.80	.	.	.	.	48,102.84	453.80
Romania	Leu	281,750	161.00	.	.	.	.	281,750	161.00
Bulgaria	Lev	12,669.05	199.51	.	.	.	.	12,669.05	199.51
Turkey	Lira	13,630,317	382.87	.	.	.	.	13,630,317	382.87
Greece	Drachma	123,777.9	531.24	.	.	.	.	123,777.9	531.24
Italy	Lira	1,209,991.5	789.30	.	.	.	.	1,209,991.5	789.30
Austria	Schilling	2,730.06	257.55	.	.	.	.	2,730.06	257.55
Croatia	Kuna	1,408,518	264.26	.	.	.	.	1,408,518	264.26
Total			22,341.15	.	13,434.05	.	7,179.32	.	42,954.52

SAM NUNN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
Dec. 22, 1994.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Raymond Natter:									
Spain	Dollar	355.00	.	.	.	.	.	355.00	.
United States	Dollar	.	.	567.95	.	.	.	.	567.95
Senator Christopher S. Bond:									
Vietnam	Dollar	300.00	.	.	.	.	.	103.56	.
Thailand	Baht	10,594.00	426.00	.	.	.	.	313.31	10,594.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	5,626.80	728.00	.	.	.	.	609.42	5,626.80
China	Yuan	4,993.20	584.00	.	.	.	.	233.33	4,993.20
France	Dollar	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.21	.
Malaysia	Dollar	.	.	.	.	.	.	470.00	.
Brent Franzel:									
Vietnam	Dollar	300.00	.	.	.	.	.	103.56	.
Thailand	Baht	10,594.00	426.00	.	.	.	.	313.31	10,594.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	5,626.80	728.00	.	.	.	.	609.42	5,626.80
China	Yuan	4,993.20	584.00	.	.	.	.	233.33	4,993.20
France	Dollar	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.21	.
Malaysia	Dollar	.	.	.	.	.	.	470.00	.
Total			4,431.00	.	567.95	.	3,589.66	.	8,588.61

DON RIEGLE,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
Feb. 22, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Roy Phillips:									
Netherlands	Guilder	832.09	484.00	.	.	.	.	832.09	484.00
Russia	Dollar	.	872.00	.	.	.	.	.	872.00
United States	Dollar	.	.	3,431.85	.	.	.	.	3,431.85
Total			1,356.00	.	3,431.85	.	.	.	4,787.85

JIM SASSER,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
Feb. 1, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Sam Fowler:									
United Kingdom	Dollar	530.78	.	29.40	.	.	.	560.18	.
France	Franc	4,415.55	811.41	.	.	.	.	4,415.55	811.41
United States	Dollar	.	.	3,245.15	.	.	.	.	3,245.15
Richard Grundy:									
Switzerland	Franc	2,891.70	2,226.95	115.00	89.18	143.10	110.20	3,150.60	2,426.33
United States	Dollar	.	6.65	.	1,425.75	.	.	.	1,432.40
Total			3,575.79	.	4,789.48	.	110.20	.	8,475.47

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Nov. 3, 1994.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James P. Beirne:									
Australia	Dollar	594.70	438.24	122.13	90.00	98.90	72.88	815.73	601.12
Vanuatu	Vatu	74,405	695.38	1,900	17.76	10,325	96.50	86,630	809.64
New Zealand	Dollar	1,198	731.83	314.50	192.12	179.25	109.50	1,691.75	1,033.45
Western Samoa	Tala	759	303.60	137.80	55.12	81	32.40	977.80	391.12
United States	Dollar				4,931.95				4,931.95
James O'Toole:									
Australia	Dollar	569.95	420.00	65	47.89	130.10	95.79	765.05	563.68
Vanuatu	Vatu	75,102	701.00	1,900	17.75	10,525	98.36	87,527	817.11
New Zealand	Dollar	1,198	731.82	12	7.33	209.05	127.70	1,419.05	866.85
Western Samoa	Tala	759	303.60	10	4.00	131	52.40	900	360.00
United States	Dollar				4,946.95				4,946.95
Laura Hudson:									
Australia	Dollar	765.16	519.99		38.00			765.16	557.99
Vanuatu	Vatu	87,370	816.54					87,370	816.54
New Zealand	Dollar	1,478.40	903.25					1,478.40	903.25
Western Samoa	Tala	708.25	283.30		38.00			708.25	321.30
United States	Dollar				4,931.95				4,931.95
Dionne Thompson:									
Australia	Dollar	607.82	447.92	94.99	70.00	88.20	65.00	791.01	582.92
Vanuatu	Vatu	77,430	723.64			6,200	57.94	83,630	781.58
New Zealand	Dollar	1,443.40	881.71			210.68	128.70	1,654.08	1,010.41
Western Samoa	Tala	73,875	295.50			12,500	50.00	86,375	345.50
United States	Dollar				4,931.95				4,931.95
Total			9,197.32	.	20,320.77		987.17		30,505.26

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Jan. 11, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Christopher Dodd:									
Ireland	Dollar		279.00						279.00
Northern Ireland	Dollar		191.00						191.00
United States	Dollar			1,442.95					1,442.95
Senator John Kerry:									
China	Yuan	8,396	982.00					8,396	982.00
Vietnam	Dollar		300.00						300.00
Thailand	Baht	4,560	183.00					4,560	183.00
India	Rupee	21,954	703.00					21,954	703.00
United Kingdom	Pound	180	283.00					180	283.00
United States	Dollar			6,386.00					6,386.00
Senator Richard Lugar:									
Germany	Dollar		500.00						500.00
France	Franc	1,691.04	312.00					1,691.04	312.00
United Kingdom	Pound	147.44	230.00					147.44	230.00
Senator Frank Murkowski:									
Japan	Dollar		568.02						568.02
Hong Kong	Dollar		863.52						863.52
China	Dollar		280.94						280.94
North Korea	Dollar		392.00						392.00
South Korea	Dollar		168.43						168.43
Vietnam	Dollar		710.66						710.66
United States	Dollar			6,314.95					6,314.95
Senator Claiborne Pell:									
Austria	Schilling	5,179.20	480.00					5,179.20	480.00
Senator Paul Sarbanes:									
Cyprus	Dollar		300.00						300.00
Greece	Drachma	131,105	539.75			115,254	473.22	246,359	1,012.97
United States	Dollar			1,880.35					1,880.35
Senator Paul Simon:									
Mongolia	Dollar		225.00						225.00
China	Dollar		928.00						928.00
North Korea	Dollar		190.00						190.00
South Korea	Dollar		303.00						303.00
Vietnam	Dollar		620.00						620.00
Steven K. Berry:									
Germany	Mark	143	94.70					143.00	94.70
France	Franc	705.84	136.00					705.84	261.00
United States	Dollar			1,123.21					1,123.21
Nadereh Chahmirzadi:									
Mozambique	Dollar		242.00						242.00
South Africa	Dollar		3,208.00						3,208.00
United States	Dollar			5,741.75					5,741.75
Gerald B. Christianson:									
Spain	Peseta	273,492	2,130.00					273,492	2,130.00
United States	Dollar			1,256.95					1,256.95
Hungary	Dollar		1,337.00						1,337.00
United States	Dollar			1,415.00					1,415.00
Nancy Chen:									
Mongolia	Dollar		225.00						225.00
China	Dollar		928.00						928.00
North Korea	Dollar		190.00						190.00
South Korea	Dollar		303.00						303.00
Vietnam	Dollar		620.00						620.00
G. Garrett Grigsby:									
Spain	Peseta	273,492	2,130.00					273,492	2,130.00
United States	Dollar			1,122.95					1,122.95
Netherlands	Guilder	832.09	484.00					832.09	484.00
Russia	Dollar		872.00						872.00
United States	Dollar			3,431.85					3,431.85
Michael Haltzel:									
Germany	Mark		1,700.00						1,700.00
United States	Dollar			1,175.95					1,175.95

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994—Continued

AMENDMENT TO REPORT FOR 1ST QUARTER, 1993

CLAIBORNE PELL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
Feb. 2, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994.

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Mary Sturtevant			1,700.00		3,227.35				4,927.35
Christopher Mellon			1,044.00		3,151.35				4,195.35
Donald Mitchell			1,095.76		3,239.65				4,335.41
Timothy Carlsgaard			879.00		4,472.00				5,351.00
Peter Dorn			1,981.00		4,030.95				6,011.95
Sarah Holmes			981.00		3,229.95				4,210.95
Cliff Blaskowsky			1,981.00		4,030.95				6,011.95
Senator Bob Graham					380.95				380.95
Alfred Cumming					662.05				662.05
Total			9,661.76		26,425.20				36,086.96

DENNIS DeCONCINI,
Chairman, Select Committee on Intelligence,
Dec. 31, 1994.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Darrell Panethiere:									
Switzerland	Franc	1,500	1,125.00						1,125.00
United States	Dollar				2,559.35				2,559.35

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Total	1,125.00	.....	2,559.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,684.35

JOE BIDEN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Mar. 7, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James Lee Price: United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	928.75	.....	.....	.....	928.75
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	928.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	928.75

KWEISI MFUME,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee,
Dec. 21, 1994.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY AND THE REPUBLICAN LEADER FROM SEPT. 2 TO SEPT. 12, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Patrick J. Leahy: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,294.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Senator Thad Cochran: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,294.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Senator J. James Exon: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,294.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Senator Hank Brown: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,294.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Luke Albee: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,164.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Leah Gluskoter: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,144.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Jan Paulk: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,294.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Hunt Shipman: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,294.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
William N. Witting: Russia	Dollar .....	.....	1,294.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294.00
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	534.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.00
Moldova	Dollar .....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190.00
Italy	Lira	917,814	582.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	917,814	582.00
Delegation expenses: ¹ Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,889.56	.....	.....	7,889.56
Ukraine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,901.14	.....	.....	6,901.14
Moldova .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,126.14	.....	.....	1,126.14
Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,423.56	.....	.....	4,423.56
Total .....	.....	23,120.00	.....	.....	.....	20,340.40	.....	.....	43,460.40

¹ Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and Senate Resolution 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

GEORGE J. MITCHELL, Majority Leader,
ROBERT J. DOLE, Republican Leader,
Jan. 3, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY AND THE REPUBLICAN LEADER FROM JUNE 1 TO JUNE 7, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Claiborne Pell:									
Italy	Lira	1,412,104	887.00					1,412,104	887.00
France	Franc	4,163.43	743.47					4,163.43	743.47
Senator Robert J. Dole:									
Italy	Lira	1,396,184	877.00					1,396,184	877.00
France	Franc	2,895.20	517.00					2,895.20	517.00
Senator Daniel K. Inouye:									
Italy	Lira	759,542	478.00					759,542	478.00
Senator Ernest F. Hollings:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	5,896.80	1,053.00					5,896.80	1,053.00
Senator Sam Nunn:									
France	Franc	5,373.48	959.55					5,373.48	959.55
Senator Pete Domenici:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	4,030.94	719.81					4,030.95	719.81
Senator Joseph R. Biden:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	3,371.2	602.00					3,371.2	602.00
Senator John Glenn:									
Italy	Lira	1,189,224	747.00					1,189,224	747.00
France	Franc	4,428.26	790.76					4,428.26	790.76
Senator Dale Bumpers:									
Italy	Lira	1,349,410	849.22					1,349,410	849.22
France	Franc	4,474.4	799.00					4,474.4	799.00
Senator Patrick J. Leahy:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	5,376.00	960.00					5,376.00	960.00
Senator David Durenberger:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	5,896.80	1,053.00					5,896.80	1,053.00
Senator Alan Simpson:									
France	Franc	4,177.6	746.00	593.6	106.00			4,771.2	852.00
Senator John Warner:									
Italy	Lira	1,186,983	747.00					1,186,983	747.00
France	Franc	2,951.2	527.00					2,951.2	527.00
Senator David Pryor:									
Italy	Lira	1,394,592	876.00					1,394,592	876.00
France	Franc	4,664.80	833.00					4,664.80	833.00
Senator Larry Pressler:									
France	Franc	6,389.60	1,141.00			3,282.00		6,389.60	1,141.00
United States	Dollar								3,282.00
Senator Howell Heflin:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	5,017.6	896.00					5,017.6	896.00
Senator Arlen Specter:									
France	Franc	1,097.6	196.00					1,097.6	196.00
Senator Frank Murkowski:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	5,896.8	1,053.00					5,896.8	1,053.00
Senator Tom Harkin:									
France	Franc	5,600.00	1,000.00					5,600.00	1,000.00
Senator John F. Kerry:									
France	Franc	3,749.20	669.50					3,749.20	669.50
Senator Bob Smith:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	5,087.6	908.50					5,087.6	908.50
Senator Harlan Mathews:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	4,356.8	778.00					4,356.8	778.00
Martha S. Pope:									
Italy	Lira	1,067,808	672.00					1,067,808	672.00
France	Franc	4,631.20	827.00					4,631.20	827.00
Steven Benza:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	4,788	855.00					4,788	855.00
Sheila Burke:									
Italy	Lira	1,294,296	813.00					1,294,296	813.00
France	Franc	3,001.60	536.00					3,001.60	536.00
John Cummings:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	5,896.80	1,053.00					5,896.80	1,053.00
Clarkson Hine:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	2,307.20	412.00					2,307.20	412.00
Phi Nguyen:									
France	Franc	3,931.2	702.00					3,931.2	702.00
Jan Paulk:									
Italy	Lira	1,336,349	841.00					1,336,349	841.00
France	Franc	4,300.8	768.00					4,300.8	768.00
Randy Scheunemann:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	3,371.20	602.00					3,371.20	602.00
Sally Walsh:									
Italy	Lira	1,425,333	897.00					1,425,333	897.00
France	Franc	9,128.00	1,630.00			528.90		9,128.00	1,630.00
United States	Dollar								528.90
Delegation expenses: ¹									
Italy								31,636.99	31,636.99
France								51,552.12	51,552.12
Total			44,675.81		3,916.90		83,189.11		131,781.82

¹ Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and Senate Resolution 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

ROBERT J. DOLE, Republican Leader,
GEORGE J. MITCHELL, Majority Leader
Dec. 1, 1994.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994.

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Michael Amitay: United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar		1,014.00		2,260.15		135.94		2,260.15 1,149.94
Orest Deychakiwsky: United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar		1,757.00		1,743.35		34.50		1,743.35 1,791.50
David Evans: United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar		764.00		1,743.35		40.00		1,743.35 804.00
Robert Hand: United States Macedonia United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar Dollar Dollar		718.00 3,584.00		1,714.00 1,386.55		177.00 400.00		1,714.00 895.00 1,386.55 3,584.00
Janice Helwig: United States Hungary Macedonia	Dollar Dollar Dollar		8,198.47 364.34		2,614.13 1,067.20		144.62 400.00		2,614.13 9,410.29 764.34
Marlene Kaufmann: United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar		2,702.56		2,813.65		25.60		2,813.65 2,728.16
Ronald McNamara: United States Hungary United States Cuba	Dollar Dollar Dollar Dollar		1,014.00 594.00		3,340.95 739.95		50.00		3,340.95 1,064.00 739.95 594.00
Michael Ochs: United States Hungary United States Turkey Turkmenistan Russia	Dollar Dollar Dollar Dollar Dollar Dollar		2,535.00 410.35 352.00 1,281.00 195.00 672.00		1,743.35 4,410.35 352.00 195.00		115.00		1,743.35 2,650.00 4,410.35 352.00 1,476.00 672.00
James Ridge, Jr.: United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar		2,366.00		1,743.35		96.46		1,743.35 2,462.46
Erika Schlager: United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar		2,079.00		2,125.65				2,125.65 2,079.00
Samuel Wise: United States Hungary United States Hungary	Dollar Dollar Dollar Dollar		1,014.00 3,243.00 3,419.00		1,853.15 1,743.35		14.00		1,853.15 1,014.00 3,243.00 1,743.35 3,433.00
Total			37,671.37		33,042.48		1,428.12		72,141.97

DENNIS DeCONCINI,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Jan. 18, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 21 TO OCT. 26, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Michael Amitay: United States Germany Turkey	Dollar Dollar Dollar		187.00 656.00		2,707.35 25.00				2,707.35 187.00 681.00
Senator Dennis DeConcini: United States Germany Turkey	Dollar Dollar Dollar		187.00 252.00		2,805.00				2,805.00 187.00 252.00
Mary Sue Haffner: United States Germany Turkey	Dollar Dollar Dollar		187.00 656.00		2,707.35				2,707.35 187.00 656.00
Robert Hand: United States Germany	Dollar Dollar		218.07		1,543.13		33.50		1,543.15 251.57
Samuel Wise: United States Germany Turkey	Dollar Dollar Dollar		187.00 177.00		1,877.35				1,877.35 187.00 177.00
Delegation Expense: ¹ Turkey	Dollar						458.81		458.81
Total			2,707.07		11,640.20		517.31		14,864.58

¹ Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384.
DENNIS DeCONCINI,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Jan. 18, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Martha S. Pope United Kingdom	Dollar		83.16						83.16

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Republic of Ireland	Dollar	576.91 .....	.....	856.55 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576.91
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	856.55 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	856.55
Total .....	.....	660.07 .....	.....	856.55 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,516.62

AL GORE, President of the Senate,
Jan. 19, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY LEADER FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
David Corbin: Spain	Peseta	273,492	2,130.00	5,575	43.42 .....	.....	.....	279,067	2,173.42
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	1,143.95 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,143.95
Edward L. King: Spain	Dollar .....	.....	164.46 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164.46
Gordon Hamel: Germany/Bosnia-Herzegovina	Dollar .....	.....	150.00 .....	.....	794.25 .....	.....	.....	.....	150.00
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	794.25 .....	.....	.....	.....	794.25
Total .....	.....	2,444.46 .....	.....	1,981.62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,426.08

GEORGE J. MITCHELL, Majority Leader,
Jan. 3, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Mira Baratta: Belgium	Franc	2596.86	81.00 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2596.86	81.00
United Kingdom	Pound	180.93	283.00 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.93	283.00
Italy	Lire	458,873	281.00 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458,873	281.00
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	1,381.25 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,381.25
Randy Scheunemann: Belgium	Franc	2,400	75.00 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	75.00
United Kingdom	Pound	180.93	283.00 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.93	283.00
Total .....	.....	.....	1,003.00 .....	.....	1,381.25 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,384.25

ROBERT J. DOLE, Republican Leader,
Feb. 7, 1995.

ADDENDUM—CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1994

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Ted Stevens: United Kingdom	Pound	552.67	849.00 .....	.....	4,950.05 .....	.....	.....	552.67	849.00
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	4,950.05 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,950.05
Steve Cortese: United Kingdom	Pound	552.67	849.00 .....	.....	4,048.95 .....	.....	.....	552.67	849.00
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	4,048.95 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,048.95
Total .....	.....	.....	1,698.00 .....	.....	8,999.00 .....	.....	.....	.....	10,697.00

ROBERT J. DOLE, Republican Leader,
Feb. 6, 1995.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND MARIAN CURTIS BASCOM, SR.

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, for 45 years the Reverend Marian Curtis Bascom, Sr., has, as pastor of the Douglas Memorial Community Church in Baltimore, been a leading force for fairness, opportunity, growth, and advancement, not only for the many devoted members of his congregation, but for all the people of Baltimore. His leadership, vision and commitment

have made Reverend Bascom, and the members of his congregation truly a visible, viable, and compassionate force in Baltimore.

This month Reverend Bascom will officially retire as pastor of Douglas Memorial Community Church, but his influence will continue to grow not only by his continued presence and leadership in our community, but also through the lives and works of the countless people he has led, inspired,

and challenged to achieve the highest levels of dedication and commitment of which they are capable.

Born in Florida and educated there and in Chicago, Reverend Bascom holds an honorary doctor of divinity degree from Florida Memorial College, and has completed advanced studies at Wesley Seminary and Howard University in Washington, having served as president of Howard's alumni association.